



p63 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-00477
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	TP63
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human p63. AA range:631-680
Specificity	p63 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p63 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	AIS;KET;LMS;NBP;RHS;p40;p51;p63;EEC3;OFC8;p73H;p73L;SHFM4;TP53L;TP73L;p53CP;TP53CP;B(p51A);B(p51B);p40/p63;TP63;Tumor protein 63;Chronic ulcerative stomatitis protein;CUSP;Keratinocyte transcription factor KET;Transformation-related protein 63;Tumor protein p73-like
Observed Band	77kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	77kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed, notably in heart, kidney, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, testis and thymus, although the precise isoform varies according to tissue type. Progenitor cell layers of skin, breast, eye and prostate express high levels of DeltaN-type isoforms. Isoform 10 is predominantly expressed in skin squamous cell carcinomas, but not in normal skin tissues.
Function	cofactor: Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.,disease: Defects in TP63 are a cause of cervical, colon, head and neck, lung and ovarian cancers.,disease: Defects in TP63 are a cause of ectodermal dysplasia Rapp-Hodgkin type (EDRH) [MIM:129400]; also called Rapp-Hodgkin syndrome or anhidrotic ectodermal



dysplasia with cleft lip/palate. Ectodermal dysplasia defines a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. EDRH is characterized by the combination of anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia, cleft lip, and cleft palate. The clinical syndrome is comprised of a characteristic facies (narrow nose and small mouth), wiry, slow-growing, and uncombable hair, sparse eyelashes and eyebrows, obstructed lacrimal puncta/epiphora, bilateral stenosis of external auditory canals, microsomia, hypodontia, cone-shaped incisors, enamel hypoplasia, dystrophic nails, and

Background

tumor protein p63(TP63) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the p53 family of transcription factors. The functional domains of p53 family proteins include an N-terminal transactivation domain, a central DNA-binding domain and an oligomerization domain. Alternative splicing of this gene and the use of alternative promoters results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms that vary in their functional properties. These isoforms function during skin development and maintenance, adult stem/progenitor cell regulation, heart development and premature aging. Some isoforms have been found to protect the germline by eliminating oocytes or testicular germ cells that have suffered DNA damage. Mutations in this gene are associated with ectodermal dysplasia, and cleft lip/palate syndrome 3 (EEC3); split-hand/foot malformation 4 (SHFM4); ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/palate; ADULT syndrome (acrodermato-ungual-lacrim

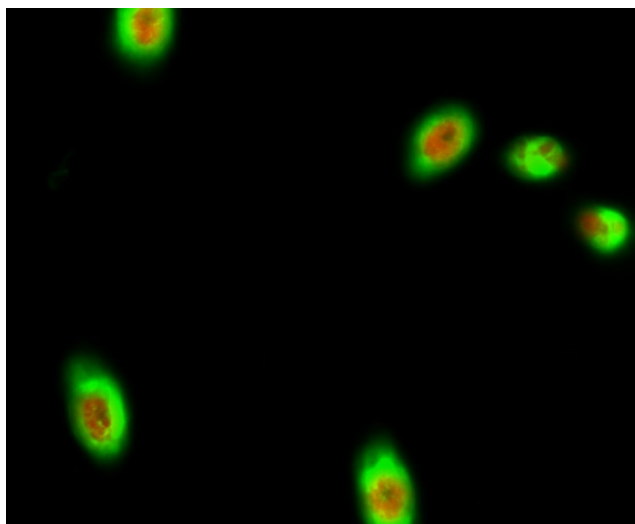
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

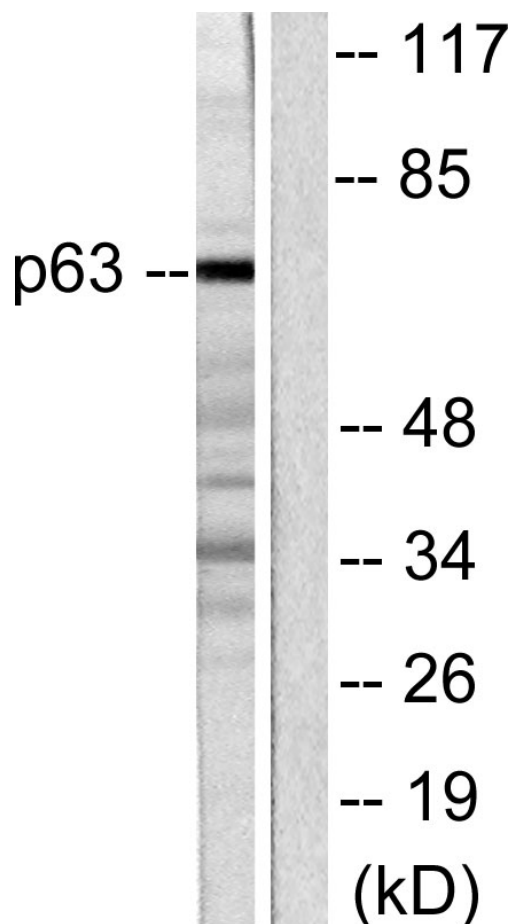
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images

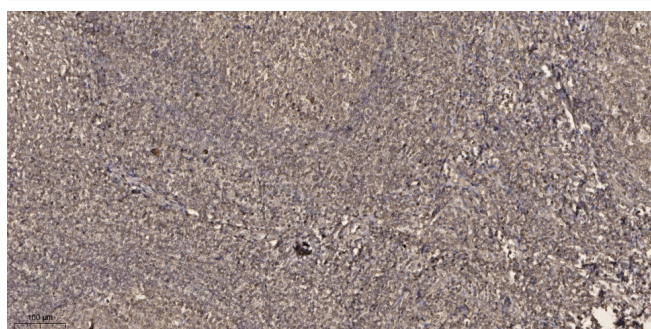


Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell. 1, p63 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). β -tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (M7) (green) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog: RS3611 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog: RS3208 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min).

Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using p63 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells, using p63 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA, pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).